Amendments to the Claims:

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1-8. (Canceled)

9. (Currently Amended) A hole transport layer ~~having the function of transporting holes and~~ provided in an organic EL device having an anode, a light emitting layer, an electron transport layer and a cathode, wherein the anode, the hole transport layer, the light emitting layer, the electron transport layer and the cathode are laminated in this order,

wherein the hole transport layer is formed by preparing a liquid in which poly (3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene/styrenesulfonic acid) is dispersed so that its concentration becomes 2.0 wt%, diluting the liquid with ultrapure water, concentrating the diluted liquid with an ultrafiltration membrane having a cut-off molecular weight of 3,000 to 5,000 until its concentration becomes 2.0 wt%, and then supplying the concentrated liquid on the anode,

~~wherein~~ the hole transport layer is characterized by containing nonionic impurities having a molecular weight of 5,000 or less, but an amount of the nonionic impurities is 2,000 ppm or less, and

the hole transport layer comprises poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene/styrenesulfonic acid) and the nonionic impurities consist essentially of a polyalcohol and the light emitting layer consists essentially of poly(9,9-dioctyl-2,7-divinylenefluorenyl-alt-co(anthracene-9,10-diyl).

10. (Currently Amended) A hole transport layer ~~having the function of transporting holes and~~ provided in an organic EL device having an anode, a light emitting layer, an electron transport layer and a cathode, wherein the anode, the hole transport layer,

the light emitting layer, the electron transport layer and the cathode are laminated in this order,

wherein the hole transport layer is formed by preparing a liquid in which poly (3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene/styrenesulfonic acid) is dispersed so that its concentration becomes 2.0 wt%, diluting the liquid with ultrapure water, concentrating the diluted liquid with an ultrafiltration membrane having a cut-off molecular weight of 3,000 to 5,000 until its concentration becomes 2.0 wt%, and then supplying the concentrated liquid on the anode,

the hole transport layer comprising poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene/styrenesulfonic acid) and the light emitting layer consists essentially of poly(9,9-dioctyl-2,7-divinylenefluorenyl-alt-co(anthracene-9,10-diyl),

~~wherein~~ the hole transport layer contains nonionic impurities having a molecular weight of 5,000 or less, but an amount of the nonionic impurities contained therein is 6 or less with respect to 1000 styrene units, and

the nonionic impurities consist essentially of a polyalcohol.

11. (Currently Amended) The hole transport layer as claimed in claim 10, wherein the number of the polyalcohol and the number of the styrene units are measured from areas of peaks in a spectrum obtained by an ^{1}H-NMR analysis for the layer.

12. (Canceled)

13. (Currently Amended) An organic EL device having a hole transport layer described in claim 9.

14. (Withdrawn-Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing a hole transport ~~material~~layer described in ~~claim 1~~claim 9, the method comprising the steps of: preparing absolution or dispersion liquid in which ~~the hole~~a hole transport material is dissolved or dispersed in a solvent or a dispersion medium; separating or eliminating nonionic impurities having a molecular weight of 5,000 or less using an eliminating means for separating or

eliminating the nonionic impurities; and removing the solvent or dispersion medium from the liquid, thereby refining the hole transport material.

15. (Withdrawn-Currently Amended) The method of manufacturing a hole transport ~~material~~ layer as claimed in claim 14, wherein the eliminating means includes an ultrafiltration membrane.

16-26. (Canceled)

27. (Currently Amended) A hole transport layer ~~having the function of transporting holes and~~ provided in an organic EL device having an anode, a light emitting layer, an electron transport layer and a cathode, wherein the anode, the hole transport layer, the light emitting layer, the electron transport layer and the cathode are laminated in this order,

wherein the hole transport layer is formed by preparing a liquid in which poly (3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene/styrenesulfonic acid) is dispersed so that its concentration becomes 2.0 wt%, diluting the liquid with ultrapure water, concentrating the diluted liquid with an ultrafiltration membrane having a cut-off molecular weight of 3,000 to 5,000 until its concentration becomes 2.0 wt%, and then supplying the concentrated liquid on the anode,

~~wherein~~ the hole transport layer is characterized by containing anionic impurities, cationic impurities and nonionic impurities having a molecular weight of 5,000 or less, but amounts of the anionic impurities, cationic impurities and nonionic impurities are 1,500 ppm or less, 1500 ppm or less and 2,000 ppm or less, respectively, and

~~wherein~~ the hole transport layer comprises poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene/styrenesulfonic acid) and the nonionic impurities consist essentially of a polyalcohol and the light emitting layer consists essentially of poly(9,9-dioctyl-2,7-divinylenefluorenyl-alt-co(anthracene-9,10-diyl).

28. (Currently Amended) The hole transport layer as claimed in claim 27, wherein the total amount of the anionic impurities, cationic impurities and the polyalcohol is 4,500 ppm or less.

29. (Canceled)

30. (Currently Amended) An organic EL device having a hole transport layer described in claim 27.

31. (Withdrawn-Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing a hole transport ~~material~~layer described in ~~claim 16~~claim 27, the method comprising the steps of: preparing a solution or dispersion liquid in which ~~the hole~~a hole transport material is dissolved or dispersed in a solvent or a dispersion medium; separating or eliminating anionic impurities, cationic impurities and nonionic impurities having a molecular weight of 5,000 or less using a first eliminating means for separating or eliminating the anionic impurities, a second eliminating means for separating or eliminating the cationic impurities, and a third eliminating means for separating or eliminating the nonionic impurities at substantially the same time or successively; and removing the solvent or dispersion medium from the liquid, thereby refining the hole transport material.

32. (Withdrawn-Currently Amended) The method of manufacturing a hole transport ~~material~~ layer as claimed in claim 31, wherein the third eliminating means includes an ultrafiltration membrane.

33-36. (Canceled)